

LIVER TROUBLES

"I find Theford's Black-Draught a good medicine for liver disease. It cured my son. After he had spent \$100 with doctors. It is all the medicine I take."—MRS. CAROLINE MARTIN, Parkersburg, W. Va.

If your liver does not act regularly go to your druggist and secure a package of Theford's Black-Draught and take a dose tonight. This great family medicine frees the constipated bowels, stirs up the torpid liver and causes a healthy secretion of bile.

Theford's Black-Draught will cleanse the bowels of impurities and strengthen the kidneys. A torpid liver invites colds, biliousness, chills and fever and all manner of sickness and contagion. Weak kidneys result in Bright's disease which claims as many victims as consumption. A 25-cent package of Theford's Black-Draught should always be kept in the house.

"I used Theford's Black-Draught for liver and kidney complaints and found nothing to equal it."—WILLIAM COFFMAN, Marblehead, Ill.

THEFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

DR. FENNER'S KIDNEY and Backache CURE

All diseases of Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs, Also Rheumatism, Backache, Heart Disease, Gravel, Dropsy, Female Troubles.

Don't become discouraged. There is a cure for you. If necessary write Dr. Fenner. He has spent a life time curing just such cases as yours. All consultations free.

"Eight months in bed, heavy backache, pain and soreness across kidneys, also rheumatism. Other remedies failed. Dr. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure cured me completely." H. WATERS, Hamlet, N. Y.

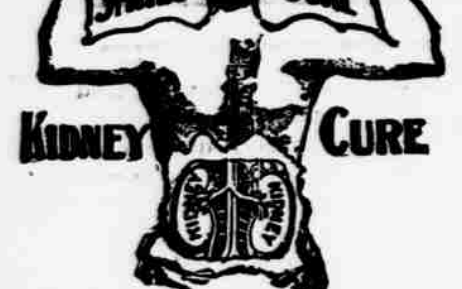
Druggists, 50c. B. L. Ask for Cook Book—Free.

ST. VITUS DANCE. Sure Cure. Circular, Dr. Fenner, Fredonia, N. Y.

Sold by C. O. Proud, Oregon, Mo.

Why Suffer with Backache?

I have suffered several years with back ache, and after taking one bottle of



I have been cured. Since then I have not been troubled with my back. Too much can not be said in its praise. Capt. Wm. Forrest, Memphis, Tenn. Price 50 cents and \$1.00. For sale by C. O. Proud, Oregon, Mo.

DO YOUR CHILDREN ASK QUESTIONS?

Of course they do. It is their way of learning and it is your duty to answer. You may need a dictionary to aid you. It won't answer every question, but there are thousands of words which will give you true, clear and definite answers, not about words only, but about things, the sun, machinery, men, places, stories and the like. Then, too, the children can find their own answers. Some of our greatest men have ascribed their power to study of the dictionary. Of course you want the best dictionary. The most critical prefer the New and Enlarged Edition of

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY.

If you have any questions about it write us.

G. & C. MERRIAM, PUBLISHERS, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Will tell you that he believes Green's August Flower to be a reliable medicine. We have to learn of the first druggist who ever refused to endorse it. They all know of severe cases of dyspepsia, indigestion, stomach and liver trouble which it has cured. 25 and 75 cents. At all druggists.

Money to Loan. 5 per cent interest on farm lands, privilege to pay at any interest just such reasonable commission. HENRY G. BUCKINGHAM, 515 Francis Street, St. Joseph, Mo. Financial Agent of the Travelers Insurance Company.

"Musical Prodigies."

The accounts of Master Danewski, who at the mature age of eight has been conducting a full orchestra at Bournemouth in a military march of his own composition, casually remarking afterward that he had written it several years ago, "when he was quite young," suggests a question which is worthy of more attention than it has received. Why are genuine musical prodigies comparatively common, whereas in other branches of art they are practically nonexistent? We say "genuine" because it is undoubtedly the case that while of course not every precocious musician is heard of in mature life, nearly every great musician has in his time been a prodigy. One need only instance Mozart, Schubert, Haydn, Chopin, and among executants of to-day Joachim and Norman-Neruda, to realize that this is so. Have psychologists explained why the genius of music should and does awake in the soul years before that of painting and the allied arts?—London Chronicle.

The Art of Clear Dictation.

Few people think and talk with precision and in logical order, even of the men whose trained intellectual ability is made manifest in their deliberate writing. In dictated judicial opinions and legal documents there now often appear redundancy, complexity of thought and carelessness of expression, of which the burden of interpretation is great; and sometimes the separation of the wheat from the chaff is next to impossible. Moreover, we discover in many contemporary literary productions, books and what not, like evidences that they were dictated by men who had not mastered the art. The difference between written and dictated work is made apparent in the absence of anything like individuality of literary style and in a machine-like uniformity in which there is no more literary style than in an ordinary commercial letter.—N. Y. Sun.

Must Be Cultured.

A small Brooklyn maid, aged five, developed a propensity for climbing a tree near her home, the ascent being accomplished successfully; but, once up, there she stuck, shouting lustily for help until rescued by one of her big brothers. Two or three times this experience was repeated, until the patience of her rescuers was exhausted, and her mother was obliged to threaten punishment if the feat was not discontinued. "But, mamma," remonstrated the child, earnestly, "I really have to do it!" "You have to do it?" repeated her mother, in surprise. "Why do you have to do it?" "Because," was the answer, delivered with much dignity, "I belong to an athletic association, and I do that to develop my muscles!"—Boston Transcript.

Fighting and Morals.

Objection is made in England to the requirement that army recruits shall have good characters. "What," writes an officer, "has character to do with shooting and drill? Under the old system the rogue and the ne'er-do-well were drawn into the army, and became accepted citizens and fighters. Men leaving prison joined the ranks as their only chance of earning an honest living and placing themselves beyond further temptation. Perhaps it had a bad effect on the morals and behavior of the corps, but they invariably proved, when the trial came, better fighters."—Detroit Free Press.

Indian Jugglers.

Scrath Kumar Ghosh, a Hindoo barrister, has been telling an English audience that the cleverness of Indian jugglers is explained to some extent by the fact that they are trained from early childhood. By way of illustration, he mentioned that a child of four would be taught to hold a small coin in his throat for a few seconds. As the years went by the time and the size of the coin would be increased, until when he reached manhood two good-sized cavities would be formed on each side of his throat, either one large enough to hold several coins.

A Dying Actor.

Ludovic Barnay, the famous German actor of villain parts, doubtless has had more experience in dying than most other members of his profession. He has met death on the stage something over 1,000 times, 314 being by suicide. About a dozen other modes of exit are mentioned in his recently published memoirs. By way of cheerful set-off against this wholesale decease, Herr Barnay was married 1,171 times, over half of his unions having been bigamous.

An Apt Description.

Young Mr. Freshly (to his tutor)—Will you tell me something of the Reign of Terror? You know all about it, I believe. Absent-minded Professor—Reign of Terror? Know all about it. I should say I did. Six children at my house—oldest nine, youngest three—and all down with the whooping cough.—Tit-Bits.

No Need to Borrow Trouble.

"Will you love me when I'm old?" she whispered. "We'll wait till you are old," he said practically. "It's as much as I can attend to just now to love you when you are young."—Stray Stories.

She Knew Her Business.

Husband—The house seems very warm. Shall I shut off the furnace? Wife—No. Jack Hamilton's in the parlor with Lucile, and she's better looking when she's flushed.—Brooklyn Life.

Good He Doesn't Care.

The man who doesn't care what other people think of him would generally be very unhappy if he did.—Chicago Daily News.

TARKIO COLLEGE.

"A First-class 'Small College' Near Home."

"COLLEGE," because it emphasizes that Department first, with four year Classical and Scientific Courses; A. B. and B. B. degrees; and three year Literary Course. "SMALL," because it numbered twenty-nine professors, instructors, employees to two hundred seventy-six students; believes in both hand and machine-made, corporate and individual education; and expects a larger day for the "Small College" that antedated the "merger" and precedes the university. "FIRST-CLASS," because endowed, well-equipped, capably manned, under Christian influences. CREDENTIALS: The Institution is one of ten in the Missouri College Union. Her diploma admits to Senior or Graduate standing in Yale and Princeton and representatives have been honor men at both. Add the Alumni Catalogue of 1904. For College, Conservatory, Commercial Catalogues, address PRESIDENT J. A. THOMPSON, Tarkio, Mo.

SETTLEMENT DOCKET

--OF--

Probate Court of Holt County, Missouri.

Regular August Term, A. D. 1904.

Name of Estate.	Name of Administrator, Guardian, Curator or Executor.	Administrator, Guardian, Curator or Executor.	Settlement.
First Day, Monday, August 8th, A. D., 1904.			
1. Carson, Elizabeth.	Garah Carson	Executor	2d & final
2. Craig, Anna M.	Chas. W. Craig	Executor	1st annual
3. Schumaker, Andy	Anna Schumaker	Administratrix	1st annual
4. Schumaker, Arthur	Anna Schumaker	Guardian	1st annual
5. Bain, J. W.	W. A. Browning	Administrator	Final
Second Day, Tuesday, August 9th, A. D., 1904.			
6. Townsend, John A.	Albert Mark	Guardian	2d annual
7. Brownlee, Laura	Mary A. Brownlee	Guardian	2d annual
8. Mark, Jesse et al.	Fred Mark	Guardian	2d annual
9. Stephenson, Euclaid	George Stephenson	Guardian	2d annual
10. Melton, Ray	R. B. Bridgman	Guardian	2d annual
Third Day, Wednesday, August 10th, A. D., 1904.			
11. Aschbacher, Susan	Chris Buetzer	Guardian	10th annual
12. Wampler, Lewis M.	Martin W. Wampler	Guardian	13th annual
13. Whitehead, G. R.	Maggie Whitehead	Administratrix	2d & final
14. Handley, Harvey J.	T. W. Burke	Administrator	2d & final
15. Cook, George N.	Fred and Louisa Cook	Executors	2d & final
Fourth Day, Thursday, August 11th, A. D., 1904.			
16. Frazer, R. B. & Co.	J. R. Kruger	Administrator	final
17. Kinney, John H.	Wm. A. Kinney	Executor	final
18. Durham, John C.	Wm. M. Gridley	Guardian	1st annual
19. Durham, Elias	Ava J. Bender	Executor	final
20. Durham, Ira, et al.	John H. Durham	Guardian	1st annual
Fifth Day, Friday, August 12th, A. D., 1904.			
21. Worley, Jesse F.	P. V. Worley	Administrator	1st annual
22. Mitchell, James H.	Joseph Mitchell	Administrator	1st annual
23. Thayer, George W.	Ann E. Austin	Guardian	1st annual

STATE OF MISSOURI, ss. I, Henry T. Alkire, Judge of the Probate Court within and for Holt County, Missouri, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and complete copy of the Probate Settlement Docket for August term, A. D. 1904, of said court, as the same appears of record in my office.

[SEAL] Witness my hand as Judge, and the seal of said court. Done at office in Oregon this 6th day of July, 1904.

HENRY T. ALKIRE,
Judge of Probate Court.

April--May--June

are the three most important months of the year

On the Farm

The work done then means the success or failure of the farm for the year.

As an Aid to Success

very farmer should keep in touch with new methods which will increase the productivity and consequent revenue of his farm.

A Weekly Visitor

which will give aid of this kind, with the opinions and practical experience of the best known agricultural authorities in America, and in an interesting manner, is

The New-York Tribune Farmer

Don't forget that it also has entertaining pages for the wives, sons and daughters. You may secure it in connection with your home paper,

The Sentinel

which will be brighter and better than ever, both papers One Year

For Only \$1.50

by sending your order at once to

The Sentinel, Oregon, Mo.

Thousands say that

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE

is the best published at any price. Yet it is only 10 cents a copy, \$1.00 a year.

In every number of McClure's there are

Articles of intense interest on subjects of the greatest national importance.

Six good short stories, humorous stories, stories of life and action--and always good

In 1904

McClure's will be more interesting, important and entertaining than ever. "Every year better than the last or it would not be McClure's."

FREE Subscribe now for McClure's for 1904, and get the November and December numbers of 1903 free.

The S. S. McClure Company, 623 Lexington Bldg., New York, N. Y.

DELIGHTFUL JAPANESE ART.

The Training and Dwarving of Certain Varieties of Flower-Bearing Trees.

Among the many delightful arts and studies of the Japanese none is more strange, unique and ancient than that of their training, cultivating and dwarving of certain varieties of their flower-bearing trees. They seize upon certain peculiarities of the tree, and emphasize or exaggerate this trait even to the point of caricature. They aim to express delicate meanings which a western imagination could scarcely grasp; as, for instance, laboriously training certain types of trees to convey the ideas of peace, chastity, quiet old age, connubial happiness and the sweetness of solitude, writes Onoto Watanna, in Woman's Home Companion.

While essentially artistic, Japanese gardeners do not seek for rare flowers or trees, however beautiful they may be, but rather cultivate the cherry, the plum, azalea, japonica and other common flowering trees, and train these into the rarest of shapes, making festivals of their blossoming-time, and placing fairy plum and cherry trees in pots in the guest-chamber as a token of hospitality. The cultivated flowers of Japan are the wild flowers, and the cultivated trees are those most commonly known and understood.

It would seem that the same perverse order of things obtains in their culture of dwarf trees as in everything else Japanese. Where westerners would train their trees to grow tall and straight and symmetrical, the Japanese fix upon a motif, and laboriously, patiently and systematically adapt nature to their own design, until the tree is twisted and distorted from its original plan, and slowly follows their conception to perfection. The process sometimes covers hundreds of years, being handed down from generation to generation, for this precious labor cannot be accomplished by one man or one generation. When the design is developed by the exposure of the root it can only be done at the rate of a quarter of an inch a year. Many of the designs are developed by grafting various kinds of trees upon one root, or planting more than one tree in a garden and training the roots and branches together.

The Japanese exhibit the same exquisite veneration for age in trees as in people, and a favorite conceit is the training of the plum tree, so rugged and gnarled and knotted with its slender shoots and sparse studded arrangement of flowers, that it typifies admirably the contrast of bent or crabbled age with fresh and vigorous youth, best displayed when the tree is in bud.

ODD WAYS OF MONGOLIANS

Curious Manner of Killing Sheep—Use Salt and Mutton Grease in Their Tea.

A recent traveler in Mongolia writes: "On arrival in camp a sheep is killed for the stranger's benefit. It is worth going to Mongolia to eat mutton, which is unlike any other in my experience. No traveler who has written on the country fails to mention it. Missionaries, Protestants and Catholics alike, refer to its succulence. The method of killing sheep is curious and unpleasant. The animal is thrown on its back, when the butcher makes an incision in its belly, into which he thrusts his hand, where he presumably severs an artery, as death ensues and the carcass is suffused with blood. He then takes a ladle and transfers the blood to a receptacle at his side. No drop is spilt."

There is a very excellent product of milk to be had, peculiar to the country: "It is," says the same traveler, "made in large round flexible flaps, about a quarter of an inch thick, with a hard coating top and bottom, and a substance resembling Devonshire cream in between. I was unable to find out by what process it is made. Col. Younghusband mentions it and refers to the value its portability gives it for the traveler." Though there is much cattle in the country beef is never seen. Oxen are kept and driven to the Chinese markets in the winter.

Tea, with an admixture of salt and mutton grease, is the common beverage. It is not recommendable. Snuff-taking is universal and the offer of the snuff bottle is the general method of greeting. Mongols appear to send their women in some measure, at least from strangers, and a traveler's arrival is usually the signal for a hasty departure of the ladies of the family for the tents of their next neighbors.

The Arch-Slayer of Men.

Wherever you see ten people together, ten average people of all ages you may say: One of those ten will die of consumption. In the long run you will be more than justified in your prophecy. It will be nearer one out of every nine born into the world. We are horribly afraid of cholera and all bowel diseases, of diphtheria and of scarlet fever. Add to these the annual deaths from measles (measles is far from being harmless) and the sum total is not half of what the great white plague claims. Only pneumonia approaches it as a slayer of men.—Everybody's Magazine.

Wonders of Flowers.

The sensitiveness of plants and flowers to certain conditions of weather and light is such that it is always possible that they may have other properties not yet discovered. There is an American garden, for instance, in which the flowers are so selected that one set closes at each hour of the day. Others only open and shed perfume at night, others curl up and suppress their existence for months, yet will open in a few minutes and put forth buds in a few hours when immersed in water.

GIRL IS GODDESS OF WAR.

The Most Terrible Engines of War Controlled by Miss Krupp of Essen, Germany.

One of the busiest industrial centers in Europe is Essen, Germany. It is a city of 100,000 population, depending entirely upon one corporation for its sustenance. It is the greatest steel-manufacturing city of Germany, says the Savannah News. The fires in its furnaces and on its forges never go out. During the 24 hours of the day the clang of hammers and the roar of forced air draughts through beds of living coals make the city's air vibrant with noise, and the atmosphere is always heavy with smoke and vapors from the great shops. The Krupp works at Essen manufacture steel rails and some structural materials, but the bulk of their output consists of implements of war. The works are the armories of Europe. Krupp cannon of various calibers are to be found in every army and navy of Europe, and of Asia as well. The armies of the czar and the mikado are fighting on the Yalu with Krupp field, siege and mountain guns. The fleets on both sides at Port Arthur and Vladivostok mount Krupp guns in their barbettes and turrets. Krupp guns went to the bottom with the Petropavlovsk and the Variag and Krupp guns fired on them from Admiral Togo's ships. The projectiles, too, were from the Krupp works at Essen. Wherever there is war between powers of importance there the name of Krupp figures largely.

It seems the irony of fate that so monstrous an agency for the destruction of human life and property as the Krupp works certainly are should be owned and presided over by a tender young girl who would pity and rescue a fly that had fallen into a cream jug. A year or two years ago, when Herr Krupp died, his property descended to his daughter, a comely, attractive Teuton maid now just entered into womanhood. It is true that the actual management of the vast property was left in the hands of a governing board, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that the ownership is vested in Miss Krupp, and it is within her province to change or countermand orders of the heads of departments or of the board itself. Thus in a way she has some of the strongest governments of the world more or less at her mercy. If Austria, or Russia, or Turkey, or Italy, or Spain and others could buy no more guns from Krupp's for either army or navy that country would be in a "bad way" as a power. It is easy to understand, therefore, that Miss Krupp carries a heavy load upon her young shoulders, in addition to the burden of the millions she inherited.

ONE MILLION PENSIONERS.

That Number of Men Are Now Drawing Allowances from the Government.

At last the pension roll of the United States government has reached the 1,000,000 mark. That number of men and women are drawing stated sums monthly in return for their services or the services of their relatives in the army, says a Washington report. All the employees of all American railroads, from their presidents down to the trackwalkers, number but few more. The annual pay roll of the railroads is \$676,000,000 a year; the pension payments are \$137,000,000, fully one-fifth as much. The pensioners of all our other wars combined, including the Spanish and Philippine, could occupy a city of 32,000, like Bayonne, N. J. The civil war pensioners to-day would make a city of 964,000. Our pension system is a monument to the tremendousness of the struggle over secession.

The pension payments from July 1, 1865, to June 30 of last year, have amounted to the enormous total of \$2,824,178,145.93; the cost of administering the law for the same period has been \$95,647,934.71, making the total expenditure thus far on pension account \$3,927,826,080.64.

Of course some of this money has gone to the pensioners of other wars than the civil war, but so trifling a part in comparison that the grateful republic has paid out fully \$3,000,000,000 in pensions since the last gun of the rebellion was fired.

The national debt on January 1, 1866, had reached nearly \$2,750,000,000, or about \$250,000,000 less than has since been paid out on pensions account. Much of this debt, too, was contracted on the paper basis, which represented various degrees of inflation, whereas the pension payments since 1873 have been on a gold basis. The huge debt which the government found piled up at the close of the war was destined to prove considerably less than the debt which had not been reduced to written form either as notes, bonds or paper obligations, but depended on the will of the future congresses. How the interest-bearing debt which the government still owes—borne on the treasury records at \$918,000,000—compares with obligations which are to be met through the pension office in coming years cannot be accurately estimated.

Lessons from Flies.

It was in a country school, and I was hearing my little second reader class. The lesson that day was a story about flies, their curious ways and habits. Among other things the story said that flies always kept their faces clean, and then went on to tell how they rubbed their feet over their heads, as could often be seen by watching them. The last thing in the lesson was the question: "What lessons can boys and girls learn from the flies?" I asked the children to answer the question. Only one small boy ventured an answer, and that was: "To wash our faces with our feet."—Christian Register.